

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the specification as follows:

Replace the paragraph on page 1, between lines 24-27 of the specification with the following:

~~This object is achieved by virtue of the features of claim 1.~~
In accordance with the invention one embodiment, the converter has a second converter for converting the a.c. voltage into a second d.c. voltage. The second converter is integrated in the first converter, thus saving on components for converting voltages.

Replace the paragraph on page 6, between lines 1-21 of the specification with the following:

The converter 3 comprises the transformer 17 with its winding 16, the resonant capacitor 19, a rectifier 36 comprising two diodes 37 and 38, and a smoothing capacitor 39. The transformer 17 also has a second, floating winding 40 the ends of which are connected to respective ones of the diodes 37 and 38. A center tapping 41 of the winding 40 sets up a ground potential 42. The diodes 37 and 38

are connected to the ends of the floating winding 40 and are so connected that they rectify an a.c. voltage induced in the floating winding 40. Between an output 43 of the rectifier 36 and the ground potential 42 is the smoothing capacitor 39 and a voltage of 5 volts. The circuit shown, which is responsible for so-called half-wave rectification, is particularly suitable for low output voltages. As well as this, there are also other possible configurations for the output side of the transformer, and particularly full-wave rectification or circuits having further tappings or additional output-side windings to provide a plurality of different output voltages that bear a fixed relationship to one another. The output 43 is particularly suitable for supplying the different signal components of a projector, e.g. microprocessors, with current, because the signal section typically has a metallic connection to freely accessible connecting sockets and isolation is therefore required from the a.c. mains supply. It is also advantageous for the transformer to be inserted not at the center terminal of the switch bridge but at the side of the mains connection, Because connection. Because it is only low amplitudes of a.c. voltage of a sine-wave-like form that occur here,

considerably less high-frequency noise can be expected than in the other case. For the same reason, the measurement of the input current to the converter also takes place at the point where the transformer is connected to the input capacitor.

Replace the paragraph spanning pages 8-9, between page 8, line 29, and page 9, line 2 of the specification with the following:

If transistor 24 is switched on, there is present at the input 13 of the converter 2 the instantaneous value of the mains voltage and at the right-hand end of the coil combination 16, 18 the output voltage of the converter 2, which is always greater than than the highest mains voltage that occurs. The voltage through the coil combination 16, 18 is thus opposite to the positive current direction and the current is driven in the direction of the voltage source 7. The current becomes smaller or more negative. The current becomes lower than the threshold 72 that is set by the microcomputer 44, and the comparator 46 switches. The logic circuit 48 switches the transistor 24 off and, after a dead time, the transistor 29 on.